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No. 53 (367) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1971 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden after receiving it

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, receives the government friendship mission of the Kingdom of Afghanistan

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Left Party-Communists of Sweden

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on November 12 the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Urban Karlsson, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and member of the delegation Comrade Lars Petersson, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party, were also present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Newly Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 12 Josef Grosser, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country.

Present on the occasion was Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Government Friendship Mission of Kingdom of Afghanistan

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 12 the government friendship mission of the Kingdom of Afghanistan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the mission Mohammad Osman' Sidki, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Afghanistan to China, and member of the mission Abdul Latif.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam was also present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Gives Luncheon for Delegation of Left Party-Communists of Sweden

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a luncheon on November 12 for the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden on a visit to our country.

Invited there were head of the delegation Comrade Urban Karlsson, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and member of the delegation Comrade Lars Petersson, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

Present on the occasion were Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all UN bodies and the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations by a resolution of the UN General Assembly session.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, replying to their telegram of sympathy sent in connection with the disaster which occurred in the Certej-Sacarimb Mine some time ago.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, replying to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

✦Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Anwar El Sadat** in reply to his message of greetings

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Many Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received letters and telegrams from various countries.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of his deliverance of the report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he received letters and telegrams from: Abdulaye Sow, Chairman of the Mali Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Seidou Diara, Director of the Youth Guidance Bureau of Bamako City, the Republic of Mali; the Brazilian revolutionaries in Cuba; the members of the "Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Togo students studying in Mali; and the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Berlin, the GDR, who had a seminar on the report.

The Leader also received letters and telegrams from: the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Africa who had a symposium on his immortal work "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party"; the members of the "Study Group of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association who had a seminar on his work "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity"; the attendants of a meeting of the Brazilian People's Revolutionary Vanguard in Cuba held in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the publication of his work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"; and from the permanent representative of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua in Cuba on the occasion of the third anniversary of the publication of his treatise "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible."

Highly appreciating the speech "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution" made by the Leader at the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, many foreigners sent letters to him. Among them are: the members of the "Committee for Translation of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Jakov M. Camalata, head of the "Study Group of Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of its members; and from the staff members of the Youth Guidance Bureau of Bamako City, the Republic of Mali.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," the immortal work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, telegrams of greetings came to him from: the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Study Group of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Abdul Hamid Nasser, representative of the "Committee for Translating and Publishing Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Beirut; Domingos da Silva, Vice-President of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and representative of Angola in Brazzaville; the Ecuadorian revolutionaries in Cuba; Jiri Kubka, General Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists; Wafic Al Tibi, Secretary-General of the Union of Arab Journalists; Ra-Nordgren Christina, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Journalists Union of Finland; Nasim Humaun, Director of the Pakistani paper **Daily Tameer**; and from Hamid Aratar, Editor-in-Chief of the Pakistani paper **Daily Azad** in Lahore.

He received letters and telegrams from: the attendants of the inaugural meeting for the "Study Group of Self-defence Military Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung and His History of Revolutionary Activities" held by the Asian and African students studying at the Military Academy of the Soviet Union; the attendants of the inaugural meeting for the "Study Committee of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinians in Alexandria, the Arab Republic of Egypt; the attendants of the inaugural meeting for the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the staff members of the mission of the Brazilian fighting organizations in Algeria; the attendants of the inaugural meeting for the "Study Group of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association; Karibita Fohia, head of the "Study Group of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" formed in Tampera, Finland, on behalf of the Group; and from Samira ab Gajara, Chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Women and head of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian women.

Letters and telegrams also came from the attendants of the inaugural meetings for similar study groups formed in many countries.

The letter from the attendants of the inaugural meeting for the "Study Group of Self-defence Military Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung and His History of Revolutionary Activities" held by the Asian and African students studying at the Military Academy of the Soviet Union pointed out:

It is widely known to the whole world that the brilliant works of you, the great Leader of the revolution, are more than a theory. They are the literature of Marxism-Leninism of our time and real textbooks based on the revolutionary *Juche* idea which you have founded for the first time in the history of mankind and the truth of which has been proved in the course of your great revolutionary activities covering more than 40 years.

We are making a thorough study of your brilliant works which illumine the road of struggle ahead of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting for national independence, freedom and liberation, and are hewing the road of struggle, drawing fresh strength and courage from them.

Your works of genius are the guiding principles for the world revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom.

We will make, therefore, utmost efforts to deeply study and grasp the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, and self-defence military idea which are contained in your immortal works and the brilliant history of your revolutionary activities.

We reverentially and sincerely wish good health and a long life to you, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, for the achievement of the independent reunification of Korea after making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea.

National Report Meeting of Men of Press Held

In Celebration of 35th Anniversary of Founding of Monthly "Samil Wolgan," Revolutionary Publication

A grand national report meeting of men of the press was held at the Pyongyang Art Theatre on the evening of November 30 in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the monthly **Samil Wolgan** (March First), a revolutionary publication personally founded and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Respectfully placed in fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, the founder and Leader of the Marxist-Leninist publications in our country and the benevolent father of our journalists and editors.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Yang Hyong Sop; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; responsible functionaries of the press; functionaries of the Party and government organs; many journalists, editors, printing workers and workers in the domain of the dissemination of publications.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The monthly **Samil Wolgan**, a revolutionary publication, was started as the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, on December 1, 1936, at the personal instance of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, under the uplifted banner of the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary publication **Samil Wolgan** as the militant organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, an independent organization for effecting the unitary leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, over the Korean revolution, was a most *Juche*-oriented publication which explained and propagated extensively in an all-round way the line of the Korean revolution and its strategic and tactical policies, set forth by the Leader, and which reflected the struggle for carrying them out on a country-wide scale.

The founding of the revolutionary publication **Samil Wolgan** which solemnly declared it as the goal of its struggle to be a powerful ideological weapon wholly serving the Korean revolution was a brilliant fruition of the tireless struggle waged by the Leader with all his energies to found thoroughly revolutionary, *Juche*-motivated publications and news media from the first days of the revolutionary struggle he started in his early years, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation; it ushered in a new era in the development of the revolutionary publications.

The reporter continued:

In the early period of his anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...As weapons were to a revolutionary army in defeating the enemy, so were publications, an incisive and militant ideological weapon, to a revolutionary organisation in leading the masses to victory....

The Leader founded **Saenal** (New Day), the first communist newspaper in our country, in the period of his early revolutionary activities, and newspaper **Bolshevik** and journal **Nongu** (Fellow Peasants) in the period of the underground revolutionary struggle for preparation of the armed struggle and issued many newspapers, journals, booklets, written appeals and propaganda materials in the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, and he directed the work for their publication.

Referring in detail to the shining achievements made by the monthly **Samil Wolgan**, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the reporter stressed:

The monthly **Samil Wolgan** set it as the first and foremost mission to defend and implement the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line and policies, their embodiment, under his unitary leadership, smashing all the machinations of opportunists and factionalists to obliterate the Korean revolution, and discharged it with credit, thus making an immortal contribution to the development of the revolution.

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sent to the latter upon his election as President of the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, in reply to their telegram of sympathy sent to the latter in connection with the big damages caused by a heavy storm in the Central Trung Bo Area, South Viet Nam, some time ago.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in connection with the successful conduct of another nuclear test in China on November 18.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in connection with a recent disaster in the Certej-Sacarimb Mine in Hunedoara District which left scores of workers dead and injured.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, the national holiday of the Albanian people.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumediene**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the national holiday of the Cambodian people.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of sympathy to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic in connection with the fact that a recent rainstorm in the northern area of the Somali Democratic Republic took a heavy toll of inhabitants and caused a serious damage.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the independence, the national holiday of the people of the PDRY.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

National Report Meeting of Men of Press Held

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The reporter pointed out:

The glorious path traversed by the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary publications of our country, which was started with the issue of the newspaper **Saenal** and entered a new, high stage of development with the appearance of the monthly **Samil Wolgan**, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was a proud course that powerfully demonstrated the invincible vitality of the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary idea on the press newly propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, with originality.

The reporter stressed: Underlying the idea and guiding principle of the revolutionary publications founded by the Leader is his great *Juche* idea.

The reporter referred in detail to the fact that the Leader gave profound and original answers to such urgent questions awaiting solution in the news report activities of the Communists and the working class as the position and role of the publications in the revolutionary struggle, the fundamental principles and stand to be maintained in the revolutionary publications and basic ways for the successful conduct of the revolutionary publication work by actively embodying the *Juche*-oriented Marxist-Leninist guiding idea in the revolutionary press activities and thus brought about a new epochal turn in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning publications and news media.

The guiding idea and guiding principle of revolutionary publications founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle served as an immovable guiding principle of revolutionary press activities, formed the source of their invincible vitality and inexhaustible strength in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and represented an inspiring banner for the revolutionary publications in the countries making revolution, especially in the countries struggling against the imperialist forces of aggression and for national independence and social progress.

The idea of revolutionary press and publication personally expounded by the Leader, the correctness and invincible vitality of which were clearly substantiated by the practical struggle, and the immortal revolutionary exploits and the precious experiences gained in the course of embodying it became the glorious revolutionary tradition of the publications and news media of our Party, the reporter added.

He recalled that the Leader further deepened and developed the original idea of revolutionary publications, which he founded in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to suit the new historical conditions after liberation and thus newly defined in an all-round way the character and the mission of the publications and news media of the Party of the working class in power and the tasks and role of the Marxist-Leninist publications and news media in the period of the struggle for building of socialism and communism in particular.

The reporter continued: The publications and news media of our Party have actively contributed to achieving the monolithic unity and cohesion of its ranks based on its unitary ideological system and bringing an overall victory to the great *Juche* idea of the Leader. This occupies a most brilliant place in the proud history of the publications and news media of our Party.

The shining successes made by the publications and news media of our Party are ascribable to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the founder and Leader of the publications and news media of our Party and the benevolent father of our men of the press, he declared.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave concrete and scientific answers to all the questions of principle arising in the press and publication activities in each period and each stage of the development of the revolution, he said, and continued:

The Leader taught that the basic task of the Party publications and news media in the period of building socialism and communism was to contribute to establishing more thoroughly the unitary ideological system of the Party, revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and promoting the technical revolution and cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism by closely linking political propaganda and economic propaganda in the Party press and publications, and thereby he again brought the Marxist-Leninist theory of publications and news media onto a new, higher plane.

The reporter noted that the Leader is deeply trusted and respected by the progressive journalists of the world as their great teacher for his scientific definition of the position and role of the Party publications and news media and progressive publications and the progressive journalists of the world in the social revolution and construction and their immediate tasks at the present times and for his clear-cut indication of the path of the struggle to be followed by all the revolutionary peoples and progressive publications and news media.

The reporter gave detailed accounts of the fact that the Leader has taken warm, paternal care of every aspect of the work and life of our journalists and editors.

The reporter, expressing the unanimous loyalty of our men of the press, extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and the benevolent father of our journalists and editors, and reverentially wished him good health and a long life.

Then the reporter dwelt on the tasks facing the publications and news media of our Party.

A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on instituting the titles of People's Journalist and Merited Journalist was read out at the report meeting.

The report meeting closed with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The report meeting was rounded off with an art performance.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Entire Korean People Will Continue to Actively Support with Might and Main Cambodian People in Their Just Struggle till They Crush U.S. Imperialist Aggressors and Their Lackeys and Win Final Victory

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on November 27 a statement denouncing the fresh large-scale armed attack which the U.S. imperialists recently made in various areas of Cambodia with the mobilization of thousands of South Viet Nam puppet troops and fully supporting the November 25 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement says:

Of late, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated fresh large-scale armed attack on eastern, southeastern and southern areas of Cambodia by mobilizing thousands of South Viet Nam puppet troops directly supported by the air force and armoured unit.

This is a brigandish aggressive act against the Cambodian people and a naked challenge to the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world who strongly demand an immediate end to the criminal war in Cambodia and Indochina.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for their new armed attack on Cambodia and fully support the November 25 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia which manifested the unshakable resolution of the Cambodian people to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges to the last without any retreat or compromise.

The recent armed attack of the U.S. imperialists and the South Viet Nam puppet clique on Cambodia, the statement says, glaringly shows that the U.S. imperialists, despite their repeated shameful setbacks, still refuse to give up their aggressive ambition against Cambodia and other Indochinese countries and fully reveals that the so-called "troops withdrawal," "negotiation" and "peace" war-like boss Nixon advocates all the time are nothing but a smokescreen for escalation of the war.

With no amount of frenzy can the U.S. imperialists attain their aggressive aim in Cambodia and the rest of Indochina or subdue the people in this region who have risen in the just fight, the statement notes, and continues:

The Cambodian people and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union are now waging an indomitable, heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with a firm determination to thoroughly wipe out any huge oncoming aggressor armed forces, in firm unity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, holding aloft the banner of the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue all their acts of aggression against Cambodia and Indochina and completely and unconditionally pull their aggressor troops and puppet troops out of this region, stop using the puppet governments and puppet troops as a tool for the war against the Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples and let the peoples of the three Indochinese countries settle their own questions by themselves without foreign interference.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will continue to actively support with might and main materially and morally the Cambodian people in their just struggle till they crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and win final victory.

The Cambodian people enjoying ever-growing support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world are sure to win ultimate victory in their sacred struggle and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique, their lackeys, are bound to go to ruin.

Foreign Friends Say

"The Korean people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists by their heroic struggle and started them on the downgrade.

By defeating U.S. imperialism the Korean people proved that it was by no means invincible.

We the French working class expressed firm solidarity with the fighting Korean working class and people and fought to isolate U.S. imperialism durnig their last Fatherland Liberation War.

The struggle of the Korean people contributes not only to the Korean revolution but also to the revolutionary cause of the international working class."

(From the impressions of Henri Krasucki, head of the delegation of the General Confederation of Labour of France, who inspected Panmunjom during his visit to our country.)

"Today we are deeply moved by the unparalleled heroism of the Korean people displayed in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Such heroism affords a shining example to all the peoples of the world fighting in defence of freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

The just struggle waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great Leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, clearly shows that all the peoples earnestly fighting for their own interests are invincible."

(From the impressions of Urban Karlsson, head of the delegation of the Left-Party Communists of Sweden, who visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial during his stay in our country.)

"The victory won by the Korean people in the three-year war proves that the factor deciding victory in war is the political and ideological superiority of the people. It gives a great encouragement to the world people fighting against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and other imperialism."

(From the impressions of Ignacio P. Lacsina, head of the delegation of the National Association of Trade Union of the Philippines, who visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial during his sojourn in our country.)

"...The struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists offers an example to us.

By their revolutionary struggle the Korean people will surely defeat U.S. imperialism.

Through our visit to Korea we realized that the unity of the people who have banded themselves together as an invincible force with confidepce in their revolutionary cause is more powerful than up-to-date weapons."

(From the impressions of the members of the Italian women delegation who toured Panmunjom during their visit to our country.)

Party's Leading Role in Revolution and Construction Is Decisive Guarantee for All Victories

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, made an allround summation of the brilliant successes and valuable experiences gained by our Party in the course of leading the revolution and construction during the period under review and gave a programmatic teaching on further enhancing the Party's leading role in compliance with the requirements of the revolution which develops in depth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"While consolidating the Party organizationally and ideologically and rallying the broad masses of the people around it closely, we must further enhance the role of the Party in leading the revolution and construction." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 136.)

It is a matter of essential necessity arising from the intrinsic nature of a Marxist-Leninist Party to augment the Party's leading role in the revolution and construction. Only when a Marxist-Leninist Party steadily elevates its leading role it can vigorously promote the cause of the revolution and construction and fully discharge its duty as a political general staff.

What is essential in the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party over the revolution and construction is the leadership of a great Leader, who advances a correct fighting programme for the masses of the people, maps out accurate strategy and tactics in each stage of the revolution and construction, by generalizing all the experiences in the communist and working-class movements and creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of his country, and rallies the popular masses to organize and mobilize them for victory in the revolutionary struggle.

A Marxist-Leninist Party, therefore, must equip itself with the ideas of its Leader and give unitary guidance to all the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. Only by so doing, can the Party strengthen and develop itself and enhance its leading role as well, thereby powerfully expediting the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, clearly pointed to the need of further enhancing the Party's leading role, with a deep insight especially into the basic task of our Party at the present stage, the prevailing internal and external situations, and the requirements of the deep-going revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The necessity for the further elevation of the Party's leading role in the revolution and construction is related, first of all, to the basic task confronting the Party today and to the decisive role it plays in carrying out the task.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"The basic task of our Party at the present stage is to step up socialist construction energetically in the northern half of the Republic and support the south Korean people to accomplish the south Korean revolution and attain the reunification of the fatherland. Our efforts to strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically are, after all, aimed at increasing the fighting capacity of the Party and successfully carrying out this revolutionary task lying before us." (Ibid., p. 136.)

Our Party, as the General Staff in the Korean revolution and the political leader of the Korean people, bears full responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country and the destiny of our people, under the unitary leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

The successful carrying out of the basic task confronting our Party at the present stage of the development of the revolution depends, in the final analysis, on its leading role. Without the leadership of our Party, socialist construction cannot be promoted speedily in the northern half of our Republic, nor can the south Korean revolution be accomplished and the historical cause of national reunification achieved. Only under the unitary leadership of the Party is it possible for the state, economic and cultural institutions and working people's organizations to ensure the unity of action in the struggle for accomplishing the historical cause of the working class and to organize and mobilize the popular masses purposefully to the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

The necessity of further elevating the Party's leading role in the revolution and construction is related also to the prevailing internal and external situations and the deep-going revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"Today the internal and external situations of our country are complex and the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are deepening and developing still further, and this reality urgently requires a further enhancement of the leading role of the Party in all domains of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding." (Ibid., p. 137.)

The present situation in our country is very acute and tense because U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism have become more undisguised in their manoeuvres for new war provocation and aggression and because the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their dual stooges, run wild recklessly for the execution of the war policy of their masters. On the other hand, revisionism that has appeared in the international communist movement as a counter-revolutionary ideological trend of opportunism to emasculate the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism, rejects the leading role of a revolutionary Party of the working class.

Further, in our country socialist construction is in a new, higher stage of development and the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being further intensified. An intense struggle is going on for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and the political zeal of the popular masses is running higher.

All these realities demand that the Party further augment its leading role in all domains of the revolution and construction in order to energetically push forward the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and the great Marxist-Leninist in our age, made a scientific analysis of the basic task of the Party, the developing reality and the demand of the situation and set forth the concrete tasks for the further enhancement of the Party's leading role in the revolution and construction.

The Leader taught that the Party should strengthen its leadership over the socialist economic construction above all.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"What is important in the guidance of economic work is that the Party committees should be good at steering. The Party's steering of economic activities means defining orientations and ways for the execution of the Party's policies and adopting correct decisions on the basis of collective discussion at Party committees, and politically ensuring the correct implementation of the decisions by rousing the Party organizations concerned and their members to activity." (Ibid., p. 137.)

The theory on the Party's steering role, expounded by the Leader, is an important matter of principle in the Marxist-Leninist Party's leadership over the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The justness of this theory is that it enables us to properly meet, first of all, the essential requirement of Party leadership over the revolution and construction.

Party leadership is, in essence, political guidance, because the Party is the political leader and organizer in the revolution and construction. Party leadership should not be construed as an economic, business-like guidance; it should always be a political guidance. The theory on the Party's steering role shows an original way in enabling the Party committees to firmly maintain the Party's political guidance of the administrative and economic work by indicating correct orientations and ways and strengthen Party guidance and push ahead successfully with the administrative and economic work by closely combining the Party's political work and economic work.

The Party's political work and economic work are the two aspects of our revolutionary work which form the integral whole. The theory on the Party's steering role also illumines a new way of closely combining these two aspects without neglecting any of them so that Party guidance of the economic work can be strengthened and of enhancing the independence and responsibility of the administrative and economic institutions and their functionaries.

The justness of the theory manifests itself also in the fact that it enables us to meet the principled requirements of the mass line more thoroughly in Party work.

The theory on the Party's steering role helps the Party committees to strengthen their collective guidance and thus do away with subjectivism and arbitrariness of an individual person and ensure a scientific guidance based on the collective wisdom of the masses of Party members. It brings the strength and wisdom of the broad masses into full play in the implementation of revolutionary tasks by ensuring Party guidance in such a way as to rouse all the Party organizations and members to activity.

The Leader comprehensively elucidated the ways and means for enhancing the steering role of the Party committees. He set it as an important task for the Party committees to lead the state and economic organizations to improve steadily their economic management. Particularly, he taught that the method of guidance and management of the economy should be constantly improved in line with the requirements of the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, which are the excellent forms of management of the socialist economy, and the policy of unified and detailed planning be thoroughly implemented and the management of enterprises regularized, so that our economy might be managed and operated in a more scientific and rational way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set it as another important task to further strengthen Party leadership over the people's committees at all levels and other organs vested a great deal with the function of the proletarian dictatorship.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, pointed out:

"The people's committees at all levels are the most comprehensive transmission belt linking the Party with the popular masses, executor of the lines and policies of our Party and householder in charge of the people's living." (Ibid., p. 138.)

In this way the Leader most correctly defined the position and role of the people's power in the system of the proletarian dictatorship, and elucidated the principles of Party leadership over it.

He taught that the Party organizations should staff the people's committees at all levels with fine workers and strive to enhance their functions in the revolution and construction and should help them politically so that they can fully exercise state power and lead them to fulfil their role as householder.

The Leader also put forward the task of strengthening Party leadership over the People's Army, public security organs and judicial and procuratorial organs, on the basis of a scientific analysis of their positions and roles in the system of the proletarian dictatorship.

Particularly, he taught that the work of the Party committees in the army should be decidedly strengthened, that a work system should be firmly established in the army, under which all its activities are organized and conducted under the leadership of the Party committees and that the roles of the political organs, political workers and the political commissars in the People's Army should be elevated. And he instructed in detail as to how to strengthen the Party guidance of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the public security and judicial and procuratorial organs in their work.

The teaching of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, that our Party should be further consolidated organizationally and ideologically and its role be constantly enhanced in its guidance of the revolution and construction in conformity with the requirements of the development of the revolution is, indeed, a programmatic guideline for increasing the fighting capacity of our Party in every way and for successfully carrying on the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Our Party will thoroughly carry into practice the teaching of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on further elevating the leading role of the Party in the revolution and construction so as to accomplish its revolutionary tasks with credit.

Hong Rae Hui

Co-operative Farmers Have Year-End Account Settlement and Income Distribution with Great Joy over Bumper Crop

Account settlement and income distribution have now started in our co-operative farms to sum up the proud results they made in this year's farming.

The Ryongbong Co-operative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang City, gathered in a rich harvest this year, too, under the rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and just a few days ago it had the year-end account settlement and income distribution.

The ground for the distribution ceremony was pervaded with the feelings of pride and joy of the farmers who had reaped an unprecedented bumper crop this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

This year the co-operative farm surpassed by far the level of the peak year in all domains of agricultural production, the result being that the farmers came in for a greater share. Each household got 4.04 tons of grain and 2,320 won in cash on an average.

The households which received more than 5 tons of grain and over 4,000 won in cash as their respective share occupied 40 per cent of the total households of the co-operative farm.

The faces of all the co-op farm members who drew a big dividend told of their feelings of infinite gratitude and loyalty to the fatherly Leader who, though pressed with state affairs, personally visited the farm and took measures so that it could come free of the damage from the overflow of the River Sunhwa-gang and become a granary, and brought the happy life of today to the farmers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"This year, too, we should continue to direct great efforts to the development of the rural economy.

"In agriculture a fresh innovation should be made this year again in all its branches including the grain production through the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside without slackening even in the slightest degree the intensity that brought about a good harvest last year."

Upholding the instructions of the fatherly Leader, the farmers here waged a vigorous struggle for increased production from the beginning of the year.

Particularly, they wound up rice transplanting earlier than usual by exactly implementing the instructions of the Leader to carry it out as soon as possible and introduced water sprinkling in scores of *chongbo* of dry fields.

As a result, they brought in an average of 700 kg. more rice than last year from each *chongbo* of the paddy fields. This means that the rice output per *chongbo* is 6-7 tons. The per *chongbo* yield of maize averaged 5.2 tons.

Members of the Ryongbong Co-operative Farm in the Mangyongdae district have reaped a rare bumper harvest this year. Photo shows the income distribution at this co-operative farm

The farm overfulfilled this year's plans for grain, meat, fruit and cocoon production, which were set much higher than last year's.

The co-op farm members now make full preparations for the next year's farming to produce 7.5 tons of rice and 6 tons of maize per *chongbo*. They are resolved to bring about a greater upsurge in agricultural production next year.

Kim Su Yon

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (8)

7. Struggle for Consolidating Victory in Agrarian Reform

In our country the agrarian reform was carried out in a matter of 20 days and in the most thoroughgoing way thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

As a result of the agrarian reform, the land owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and landlords and the land which had been continuously leased out, 1,000,325 *chongbo* in all, were confiscated without compensation and 981,390 *chongbo* of them were distributed gratis to the farm hands, landless peasants and short-landed peasants comprising 724,522 households.

With the victorious carrying out of the historic agrarian reform, the feudal system of landownership, which had kept our countryside in a state of mediaeval backwardness and stagnation for thousands of years, was abolished once and for all and the centuries-old desire of our peasants for land translated into reality with brilliance.

The agrarian reform freed the agricultural productive forces of our country from the fetters of feudal production relations and rendered it possible to rapidly develop the rural economy and give a strong impetus to the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole national economy.

Moreover, with the splendid accomplishment of the agrarian reform, the economic footholds of the reactionary forces entrenched in the countryside were wiped out, the worker-peasant alliance was strengthened, the political enthusiasm of the peasants rose greatly and a solid social foundation was laid for the democratization of the political, economic and cultural life in our country.

Our peasants who had been oppressed and humiliated before became genuine masters of the countryside and, together with the advanced, working class, they became the main force in building up a sovereign and independent state, wealthy and strong.

The agrarian reform also exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people and peasants in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and inspired them vigorously to the struggle for land.

The shining victory of the agrarian reform was not only a great event in the history of Korea but also an event of great significance in the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the East.

It is one of the important tasks for the Party and the state of the working class to follow up the successes gained in the agrarian reform.

At the Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of our Party held in April 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"...Now that the agrarian reform has been completed victoriously, our Party is confronted with the important task of consolidating and following up this victory. The victory of the agrarian reform can only be consolidated and followed up by strengthening the forces of the Party and correctly implementing its policy in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 44.)

No matter how successfully the agrarian reform is carried out, unless revolutionary measures are taken to consolidate and follow up its victory, it is impossible to safeguard the successes gained in the agrarian reform, nor is it possible for those peasants who are given land to enjoy the substantial benefits of the agrarian reform.

The situation created in our countryside following the agrarian reform called for the solution of this problem as a matter of greater urgency.

The overthrown landlord class and reactionaries left no means untried to bring to naught the victory of the agrarian revolution. Spreading vile propaganda and reactionary rumours such as "The land will lie idle without landlords," "Don't be delighted to have land," they caused unrest among the people and even viciously retaliated upon the peasants who were given land and Party members.

On the other hand, the conditions of the peasants who received land were difficult economically.

Their long-cherished desire for land having been realized, they were in high glee. But they were short of draught animals, fertilizers, seed grains and farm implements needed for their farming.

It is, therefore, essential to properly handle all problems arising after the agrarian reform. For it is an important matter concerning whether or not the victory of the agrarian reform can be consolidated, whether or not the revolutionary zeal of the peasantry can be steadily raised and whether or not the agricultural productive forces can be developed.

Having penetrated deep into all these matters that arose in our rural communities after the agrarian reform and looking far into the future course of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, took wise measures to consolidate and follow up the victory of the agrarian revolution and improve the rural work as a whole at the earliest possible date.

1) Expansion and Consolidation of Class Position in the Countryside

The most important task in shattering the pernicious manoeuvres of the overthrown exploiting classes and carrying through the rural policy of our Party was to expand and consolidate the Party's class position in the countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave the following instruction:

"...Our Party should further fortify its footholds in the countryside, consolidating and developing the successes in the agrarian reform. The Party should not only organize its cells in factories and enterprises, but also go deep into the midst of the poor peasants and farm hands in the rural areas and extensively conduct the work of organizing Party cells there. The most important duty facing our Party is to expand and reinforce its positions in order to prepare for the forthcoming battle." (Ibid., p. 49.)

Expansion and strengthening of our Party's footholds in the countryside afford a decisive guarantee for smashing the dastardly manoeuvrings of the counter-revolutionary elements and ensuring the correct implementation of its policy.

For the expansion and strengthening of our Party's footholds in the rural areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that the poor peasants and farm hands who had taken an active part in the carrying out of the agrarian reform and devoted themselves especially to the struggle against the class enemies were admitted into the Party extensively to enlarge its ranks and, at the same time, Party cells were organized in each village and their role was enhanced in every way.

Thanks to the wise policy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the forces of the Party grew rapidly and many Party cells were newly formed in the rural communities.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, took steps to tighten the Party's organizational discipline and maintain the purity of its ranks and their steel-strong unity.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our Party continued to wage a strenuous struggle to purge the factionalists and alien elements from its ranks. In particular, it intensified political education for arming its cadres and entire membership with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and led them to put up a principled struggle against all manifestations of deviations that went against its line.

As a result, the iron unity and cohesion of the Party ranks and the Party's organizational discipline, based on its unitary ideology, were strengthened and its prestige rose remarkably among the broad peasant masses.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, undertook that the work of the local government bodies and working people's organizations including the peasants' associations, mass political organizations of the peasants, was further improved through the role of those nuclear peasants tested and seasoned in the course of the agrarian reform.

According to the policy advanced by him, our Party firmly built up the *ri* and *myon* people's committees with poor peasants and farm hands tempered and tried in the practical struggle and made clean riddance of alien elements who had wormed their way into the people's power organs.

Our Party amalgamated the rural committees in all parts of the countryside with the peasants' associations, placed rural nuclear elements, tested and steeled, in leading positions in the peasants' associations and thus built up these associations solidly from a class standpoint. At the same time, our Party strengthened the work of the Democratic Youth League, which had played a big role in the agrarian reform, and the work with women, thereby rallying the broad masses closer around the Party.

Meanwhile, our Party further enhanced the role of its members in the security and procuratorial organs so that the workers in this domain could reliably defend the successes gained in the agrarian reform and fully ensure the security of people's lives and property.

Along with this, our Party expanded the ranks of the peasant self-defence corps organized with each rural village as a unit and strengthened its guidance of them to elevate their role in every way.

Consequently, our Party's positions in the countryside were fortified rapidly and the shady manoeuvres of the reactionary forces disclosed and frustrated in good time. This rendered it possible to implement our Party's policy more thoroughly in the rural districts.

2) Struggle for Success in First-Year Farming after Agrarian Reform

A very important thing in consolidating the victory of the agrarian reform was to make the first-year farming after the agrarian reform successful.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Party organs and Party organizations at all levels must remember that only by successfully carrying out the first sowing following the agrarian reform, will it be possible to consolidate the victory of the agrarian reform and triumphantly solve all the difficult political and economic problems that lie ahead." (Ibid., p. 45.)

As the agrarian reform in our country was enforced before the sowing season, it was particularly important to carry out the first-year farming successfully, because only by so doing, would it be possible to shatter the pernicious propaganda of the overthrown exploiting classes, greatly raise the revolutionary zeal of the peasants, consolidate the victory of the agrarian reform and develop the rural economy at a fast pace.

An important thing in successfully carrying out the first-year farming after the agrarian reform was to find a satisfactory solution of the problems of draught cattle, seeds, farm implements, fertilizers, etc., which were badly needed in farming.

Formerly, our country was a backward colonial agrarian country where agricultural production was dependent on old-fashioned farm implements such as plough, hoe, sickle and spade. On top of this, owing to the ever harsher colonial plunder by Japanese imperialism and the exploitation by feudal landlords, the productive forces of agriculture declined still further.

Immense was the joy of the peasants who became masters of land through the agrarian reform carried out in the liberated country. But they felt a lack of everything when they set about farming on their own land.

The head of draught cattle, among other things, was only 1 for every 3.5 households.

The overthrown landlords and other reactionary classes, taking advantage of such a situation in the countryside, resorted to still more undisguised hostile acts aimed at undermining the brilliant victory of the agrarian reform.

The class enemies openly tried to spoil the successes gained in the agrarian reform, threatening some peasants whose class awareness was inadequate.

If, in such a situation, the state leaves the peasants to themselves on the plea of theirs being the private peasant economy, instead of giving them assistance, they would be unable to do their farming properly and, in that case, the consolidation of the victory of the agrarian reform might be impeded in no small measure.

Taking all these things into full account, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw that the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea adopted a "decision on the preparation of spring sowing" already at the time when the agrarian reform was at its height. He also took all possible measures to fill up the shortage of draught animals, seed grains, farm implements, fertilizers and so forth.

The state, first of all, shared out to the poor peasants and farm hands the draught cattle seized from landlords at the time of the agrarian reform, so that they could do their farming well. At the same time, it purchased draught cattle from the northern inland area and sold them to the labouring peasants in the plain areas at cheap prices.

The care taken by the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, of our peasants was not confined to this.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set up a peasant bank to solve the financial problems arising in sowing and other farm work.

The peasant bank founded by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, functioned under the direction of the people's committee. It had the basic mission of ensuring farming funds preferentially to the poor peasants and farm hands who were given land.

With the establishment of the peasant bank the peasants not only were freed from the exploitation by usurers but also became able to obtain, through the bank, funds for their immediate farming.

In only one and a half month since its inception, the peasant bank loaned out 150 million won to the peasants for their farming.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw that all available measures were taken to solve the problems of seed grains, farm implements and fertilizers essential for farming.

He took steps to see that the seed grains and farm implements taken from landlords were distributed gratuitously to the poor peasants and farm hands, that the middle peasants were persuaded to share their seed grains and farm implements with the poor peasants and farm hands and that oxen-sharing teams were formed with several households as a unit to make good the shortage of draught cattle.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set up rural consumers' cooperatives so that the peasants could buy farm implements, fertilizers and daily necessities at low prices. As to chemical fertilizer, he made sure that it was exchanged on the barter system and in this case preference was given to the poor peasants and farm hands who received the lands and that to those peasants who were not in a position to pay the price in kind, fertilizer was supplied in advance on condition of repayment in autumn.

Besides, for those peasants who were short of provisions, he took state measures to grant grain loan in order that no hindrance might be caused to their farming.

While strengthening state assistance to the peasants in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that an all-mass movement was launched to render active help to the peasants in sowing and rice transplanting.

In response to the call of the fatherly Leader, "assistance brigades for sowing" and "assistance brigades for rice transplanting" were organized at factories, mines, enterprises, offices and schools in different parts of the country. Tens of thousands of young people went out to the rural districts where they worked hard with peasants, encouraging them in their struggle for increased production.

Meanwhile, functionaries of political parties and social organizations and propagandists conducted brisk mass political work among the peasant masses, explaining to them the historic significance of the agrarian reform and ways for consolidating its victory.

The powerful state assistance and social support given to the peasants under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made them renew their firm determination to repay the great favour of the fatherly Leader with loyalty.

Under the guidance of the people's committees, the peasants, getting over all difficulties and obstacles, formed some 70,000 "rural production teams" and more than 16,000 "shock brigades for increased agricultural production" in all parts of the country. Helping and leading forward each other, they displayed a high degree of patriotic zeal in agricultural production.

As a result, spring sowing and rice transplanting were successfully carried out in good time and the sown area widened to exceed the plan.

The signal victory in sowing and other farm work gave the peasant masses a great pride and confidence and proved a telling blow to the class enemies who attempted overtly and covertly to undermine the brilliant successes gained in the historic agrarian reform.

3) Institution of System of Agricultural Tax in Kind

The question of abolishing the farm rents and all sorts of exacting taxes and levies and introducing a democratic taxation system in the countryside after the agrarian reform was raised as a matter of great importance in speedily rehabilitating and developing the rural economy and improving the material and cultural standards of the peasants.

After the agrarian reform, the peasants who were granted land did their farming with the material and financial assistance of the state and social support. Yet, they were much anxious to know how their farm produce was to be disposed of and what amount of taxes they would pay.

In addition, the class enemies circulated all sorts of reactionary, false rumours, saying: "The state would take away all the harvests of the peasants," and "Though lands have been given to the peasants, the state would collect taxes greater than the farm rents before and they would be more badly off."

Foreseeing all these things, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forward a wise policy of abolishing all kinds of farm rents and miscellaneous taxes and introducing a rational, graduated taxation system in the wake of the agrarian reform.

In line with the policy presented by him, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea promulgated the Law on the Agricultural Tax in Kind on June 27, 1946.

In this regard, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The system of agricultural tax in kind adopted by the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea provides that the peasants should pay 25 per cent of their harvests as tax in kind for provisions of the workers and office employees and can dispose of the remainder freely. Thus, the peasants, who had been plundered of the bulk of their farm produce due to the farm rents, delivery of grain and other exacting taxes and levies in the past, have now come to take 75 per cent of the whole harvest, which has created very favourable conditions for the improvement of their livelihood. This will play a big part in consolidating the successes in the agrarian reform, developing the agricultural production, promoting exchange of goods between town and country and strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry." (*Selections of Kim Il Sung's Works*, Vol. I, p. 157.)

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind, which properly combines the interests of the peasants and the state and social interests, was a popular measure for betterment of the peasants' living and for the prosperity and development of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw that the rate of agricultural tax in kind was set with serious consideration for the fertility and productivity of land and the living conditions of the peasants, instead of equalizing it.

According to the policy laid down by him, the rate of tax in kind was fixed mainly at 25 per cent of the harvest. It was set at 27 per cent for paddy fields and 23 per cent for dry fields. As for fire-fields in the mountainous areas which yield the poorest harvests, the standard rate was 10 per cent.

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind emancipated the peasants from all sorts of miscellaneous taxes and rapidly facilitated the exchange of goods between town and country.

In the years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our peasants were robbed of the greater part of their farm produce under the names of "poll tax," "income tax" and scores of other kinds of levies plus forced delivery of grain. So, it was out of the question for them to have any surplus products to sell.

However, with the introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind, they were now able to purchase industrial goods they need by selling their surplus grain and oil-bearing crops freely after paying the tax in kind. This led to a rapid promotion of the exchange of goods between towns and the countryside.

The institution of the system of agricultural tax in kind was also of great significance in further strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

When the working class is in power, the worker-peasant alliance, different from that in the preceding period, is a political alliance based on the commonness of the political interests of the working class and the broad peasant masses and also an economic alliance based on the close combination of their economic interests.

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind strengthened the production relations between industry and agriculture, thereby powerfully propelling the rapid growth of industry and the development of the rural economy and solidifying the economic basis of the worker-peasant alliance still further.

This epochal step taken by the state at the personal instance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, raised to a great extent the zeal of the peasants to produce even a single more grain so as to contribute to the building of a new state.

* * *

Under the sagacious guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the class position in the countryside was consolidated, all shades of counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the enemy to jeopardize the successes in the agrarian reform smashed in good time and all sufficient conditions were provided for the first-year farming which had presented itself as a very difficult problem following the agrarian reform.

As a result, a great upswing was brought about in agricultural production and the agrarian reform exhibited its great vitality ever more distinctly from day to day.

Kim Jun

(To Be Continued)

Agenda of the Full-Dress Talks Should Contribute to Paving Way for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

By Realizing Free Visits between the Families, Relatives and Friends Separated in the North and the South and Alleviating Their Sufferings in a Comprehensive Way

The 11th Sitting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 11th sitting of the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south was held at Panmunjom on December 3.

The meeting continued the discussion of the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks on which no agreement had been reached since the 6th sitting.

At the 11th sitting our side noted that though the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks had been discussed at the several sittings of the preliminary talks, it has made no progress and said that responsibility for it rested with the south Korean side.

Our side solemnly declared: Only when the agenda of the full-dress talks is decided in accordance with the fair proposal of our side, will it be possible to contribute to paving the way for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland by realizing free visits between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south and alleviating their sufferings in a comprehensive way.

Noting that the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations were proceeding too slow, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said: The procrastination of our preliminary talks runs counter to the expectation of the entire people of north and south Korea who are greatly interested in the talks and it is a matter sincerely to be regretted.

He pointed in detail to the fact that though the current talks had started between the Red Cross organizations, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society exerted all sincere efforts out of the lofty desire to make the talks an epochal occasion in removing the long-standing antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south and creating an atmosphere of national harmony and unity by rejoining the blood veins between the north and the south, which had been severed for 26 years owing to the partition of the territory, and realizing free visits between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south and thus to practically contribute to the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Recalling in particular that our side had put forth a most realistic, three-point proposal on the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks already at the first sitting of the preliminary talks and made all sincere efforts for the progress of the talks, he expressed regret over the fact that no agreement had been reached on the agenda as on the date of the full-dress talks.

When we look into the proceedings of the several sittings which discussed the question of the agenda, we can see there are two great differences of view between the two sides on the fundamental stand, he said, and went on:

Firstly, we, as one and the same nation, desire to solve every question in a wide scope, preserving a harmonious atmosphere. But, the south Korean side insists on narrowing the scope by all means, limiting it to searching for families.

Secondly, we desire to solve all questions with free travel between the north and the south as a principle. But, the south Korean side is insisting on conducting it virtually under various restrictions and control.

He then expressed our view on these differences in the fundamental stand.

Referring first to the fact that our side proposed to realize free conduct of travel and visit not only between the families but also between the relatives and friends separated in the north and the south, and arrange their meeting in order to widen the scope as far as possible in mitigating the sufferings of the nation caused by the territorial partition, the head of the delegation of our side stressed: To lessen the sufferings of the nation caused by the territorial division and create a harmonious atmosphere by breaking the freeze between the north and the south, free travel must be unfailingly realized between the north and the south.

He said:

The present misfortunes and sufferings of our nation are that they cannot visit each other owing to the barrier lying between the north and the south.

Therefore, with a view to solving the question radically by eliminating this cause, above all, we proposed the question of free visits between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south as a most important agenda-item of the full-dress talks.

If only the door of free travel is opened between the north and the south, all questions posed by the division will begin to be solved.

The realization of free travel between the north and the south will rejoin the long-severed blood veins of the nation, create an atmosphere of national harmony and unity and pave the way for national reunification through the expansion of contacts and intercourse between the north and the south.

It will bring a great joy to the entire fellow countrymen. Only when free visit and postal exchange between the north and the south are realized and mutual visit and meeting of the separated families, relatives and friends are conducted as the work of masses themselves with the active help of the Red Cross organizations, will the humanitarian work of our Red Cross organizations score expected success.

As is clear to everyone, the question of free travel between the north and the south is not a question beyond the competence of the Red Cross organization nor a mere business-like question of method. This is a question of principle of fundamental significance in alleviating the bitter sufferings of our nation separated in the north and the south and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Only when free travel between the north and the south is realized, can the sufferings of the nation caused by the split be practically alleviated at the earliest date, can the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south freely visit and meet each other and share the pent-up feelings of kinship and friendship with each other and can the finding out of the broken families and their meeting as well as their reunion according to their free will be most smoothly and speedily realized, he pointed out.

He said:

We raised the question of free travel between the north and the south. This is a manifestation of the loftiest national desire and sincere efforts to put an end to the national tragedy by undoing the knotty links in the question of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme desire of our nation, and enabling the separated parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends to meet each other at the earliest date.

This not only fully conforms with the urgent demand of our people themselves but also accords with the trend of the times.

Today people of different nations visit each other freely. Then, why should we, a homogeneous nation, living within a calling distance from each other, not travel in our own country?

The ardent voices of our people calling for free travel between the north and the south are a strong, irresistible trend of history.

Noting that our side proposed a reasonable agenda which will make a contribution to paving the way for national reunification by realizing free visits between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south and alleviating their sufferings in a comprehensive way, head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui referred to the fact that the south Korean side suggested only the finding out of the families and was arguing that nothing else can be taken as agenda items of the full-dress talks.

He stressed: The argument of the south Korean side is not founded on the actual conditions created by the bisection of the country into the north and the south, nor is it compatible with the spirit of the Red Cross whose mission it is to alleviate the sufferings of the people and with the humanitarian principles; it also runs counter to the cherished desire of the nation to put an end to the freeze between the north and the south and pave the way for independent, peaceful reunification.

He continued:

How can we confine ourselves only to searching for the families when we are confronted with the sacred national task of removing all the sufferings of the nation by pulling down the artificial barrier lying between the north and the south and accomplishing the cause of national reunification?

If the south Korean side truly proceeds from the sincere desire to work for mitigating the sufferings of the whole nation and solving the knotty problems arising in the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, it cannot insist on finding out the families alone.

After disproving one by one a series of arguments advanced by the south Korean side in an attempt to justify its insistence on limiting the topics to search for families, he continued: We consider that the differences between the two sides in the question of agenda come from whether or not they love their compatriots and nation and whether or not they have the activeness to get over the present difficulties, believing in their own strength.

We strongly hold that in order to implement the humanitarian principles and create a harmonious atmosphere and contribute to realizing the desire for national reunification, we Red Cross officials of Korea should widen the scope in defining those who should be relieved of the miseries and sufferings caused by the split and realize free travel between the north and the south.

If the agenda of the full-dress talks are not adopted in accordance with the just proposal of our side, it is impossible to alleviate the sufferings of the nation caused by the national split, much less to contribute to the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the aspiration of the whole nation, the head of the delegation of our side stressed.

In conclusion, head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui stressed: Only by relying on the wide-ranged agenda proposed by our side will it be possible to open the road to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation, and help satisfactorily remove the national sufferings caused by the split. It is with this in view that we, as Red Cross officials of the same race, ardently urge the south Korean side to accept the agenda proposed by our side, and expect a new change in its basic stand towards the talks.

North and south Korean newsmen and foreign reporters who were closely watching the meeting expressed their unanimous support to the just assertion of our side.

Unable to insist any longer on its former argument in face of the logic and cogent assertion of our side, the south Korean side put forward a so-called "amendment" at the meeting.

The "amendment" of the south Korean side included the question of relatives, which it had persistently opposed, in the items on the agenda of the full-dress talks in such very ambiguous terms as "question of relatives divided in the north and south." It was still far from the just proposal which our side advanced to truly contribute to paving the way for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by realizing free visits between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south and alleviating their sufferings in a comprehensive manner.

It is a progress that the south Korean side included the question of relatives in the subjects of discussion at the full-dress talks even though in an ambiguous way, the head of the delegation of our side pointed out. He urged the south Korean side to include the question of friends also in the subjects of discussion at the full-dress talks. But the south Korean side repeated its talk about "urgent relief," persistently rejecting the just proposal of our side.

It was agreed to decide the date of the 12th sitting of the preliminary talks through the direct telephone.

Heroic Cuban Revolutionary Army Day

December 2 this year is the 15th anniversary of the Heroic Cuban Revolutionary Army Day. On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Cuban people and the officers and men of the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

In December 1956, Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme Leader of the Cuban revolution, and other Cuban revolutionary fighters left Mexico and disembarked on Cuba with a fiery fighting spirit and firm determination to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their vassal regime, the Batista dictatorship, and attain the independence and freedom of the country. This marked the founding of the revolutionary armed forces of Cuba.

Since then the Cuban Revolutionary Army waged an arduous yet heroic armed struggle and at last overthrew the Batista dictatorship on January 1, 1959 to attain a great victory of the people's revolution. In the thick of the fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism it has grown into an invincible revolutionary armed force, a modernly-equipped regular army, and its ranks are gaining in strength and scope with each passing day. Today it not only reliably defends their country and the socialist gains, smashing the enemy's incessant schemes for aggression, but also takes a direct part in the socialist construction of the country to greatly contribute to the development of the national economy.

The Korean people greatly rejoice over the successes gained by the Cuban people and the heroic Cuban Revolutionary Army and give positive support to their sacred struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said as follows:

"The triumph of the Cuban Revolution shook the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation in the Western Hemisphere and has thrown the whole Latin America into a revolutionary tempest, forcefully arousing the peoples in this area to the sacred struggle for independence and freedom." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 252.)

Inspired by the triumphant advance of the Cuban Revolution, the peoples in Latin America are now raising high the flames of anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle everywhere.

In an attempt to strangle the Cuban Revolution which emerged victorious under their very nose, the U.S. imperialists are indulged in incessant anti-Cuba machinations such as subversive activities and sabotages, "economic blockade," murder, etc.

With no amount of vicious and cunning aggressive schemes, however, can the U.S. imperialists blemish the revolutionary banner of the Cuban people, nor can they hold in check the advance of the Cuban Revolution.

The Korean people who value the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people will, in the future, too, as in the past, march forward shoulder to shoulder with them forever along the road of socialism and communism holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

On the heroic Cuban Revolutionary Army Day the Korean people heartily wish the Cuban people and the officers and men of the Cuban Revolutionary Army greater successes in their struggle to accelerate socialist construction and strengthen the defence capabilities.

Han Dok Yon

A. A. gunners of the Cuban Revolutionary Army conducting military training

New Criminal Act of Heath and Smith Cliques

Recently Home, Foreign Minister of the Heath regime, has made a trip to Salisbury and fabricated the so-called "Britain-Southern Rhodesia treaty" with the Smith white racialist clique. The "treaty" is gilded with sugar-coated phrases such as "the abolition of racial discriminations," "gradual transition to system of rule by the Negro natives," etc. The Heath clique are shameless enough to clamour that the "treaty" has paved the way for a "fair" solution of the problem of Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the interests and desire of Africans in Zimbabwe.

But their mouthings are nothing but an empty talk to conceal the wicked, reactionary nature of the "treaty" and their underhanded designs.

The "Britain-Southern Rhodesia treaty" betrays in all its nakedness the ulterior intention of the British imperialists to stamp out all the fundamental interests and rights of the Zimbabwe Africans and maintain for good the Smith white racialist regime and its ruling system in Southern Rhodesia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"Human history not yet knows an instance of any ruling class submissively turning over its supremacy, or an instance of any reactionary class meekly waiving its power without resorting to counter-revolutionary violence." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 256.)

The "Britain-Southern Rhodesia treaty" is the product of a new criminal conspiracy formed between the British imperialists and their stooges, the Smith racialists, against the Zimbabwe people; it is aimed at maintaining, consolidating and legalizing the white racialist regime in Southern Rhodesia by new methods. In this way the British imperialists try to bolster up the spirits of the Smith racialists who are being ever more isolated and discouraged, met with the powerful struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the unanimous protest and denunciation of the African countries and the progressive people of the world, prop up the internal and international position of the Smith clique and keep through the clique their colonial concessions and position in Southern Rhodesia.

The "treaty" entirely runs counter to the interests of the Zimbabwe people who struggle to put an end to white racialist rule and attain their freedom and independence and to the interests of the entire African people who strive to force the racialists out of Africa and build Africa for Africans.

At present, the Zimbabwe people under the support of the people of other African countries are rising against the new criminal intrigue of the Heath and Smith cliques.

This is a matter of course.

The new criminal act of the Heath and Smith cliques against the Zimbabwe people will call forth an ever stronger protest and condemnation from the Zimbabwe people and the entire African people.

Li Yun

Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops—Prerequisite to Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Reunification of the country is the supreme national duty and the most pressing task of the Korean people who are experiencing the tragedy of national split owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"The basic obstacle to the country's reunification is the U.S. imperialists who are occupying south Korea militarily, interfering in our domestic affairs, carrying out a policy of dividing our nation, and pursuing an aggressive policy against the whole of Korea...

"Withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the solution of the question of reunification."

It is the basic policy of national reunification maintained all along by our Party and the Government of the Republic to achieve the reunification of Korea independently on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference after withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

This programme for independent, peaceful reunification maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic most correctly reflects the unanimous will and aspiration of the Korean people and indicates the only correct principle and way for the solution of the question of national reunification.

The basic condition for achieving the reunification of the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle is the withdrawal of the aggression troops of U.S. imperialism from south Korea and the termination of its aggressive policy.

The military occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy have brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people; it constitutes the basic obstacle to the reunification of the fatherland.

The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and no one is allowed to interfere in it. It can be solved only by the Korean people, the master of Korea.

In order to achieve the independent reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves, full national sovereignty must be secured in south Korea, as in the northern half of the Republic.

Only when the complete political right to self-determination is acquired and the nation's rights are seized and exercised by the people in south Korea, as in the northern half of the Republic, can independent development be achieved and the reunification of the country be accomplished by the internal force of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists pursue an aggressive aim to dominate the whole of Korea with south Korea as their colonial military base. Continuing their occupation of south Korea, they totally trample upon and obliterate the sovereignty of the people there.

U.S. imperialism is the real ruler in south Korea; it has seized all power there. The so-called "government" of south Korea is nothing but a tool for executing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and national split.

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea trample upon the national sovereignty and lord it over there, the independent reunification of the country is hardly thinkable.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have doggedly hampered the independent reunification of Korea. They have instigated the successive puppets of south Korea to turn down all the fair and aboveboard proposals of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, democratic and peaceful reunification and suppress and murder the people who advocate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Over the last 20 odd years the U.S. imperialists have persistently resorted to the so-called "U.N.-supervised reunification" scheme to extend the colonial system set up in south Korea under the U.N. signboard even to the northern half of our Republic. This shows with added clarity how hard they are working to hamper the independent reunification of Korea in an attempt to attain their sinister aggressive aim.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy constitute a serious infringement of the nation's right to self-determination in south Korea, and the basic obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea. At the same time, they are the basic factor in hampering the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland on a democratic principle in conformity with the unanimous will and interests of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are very much scared at independent, peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves. They suppress most barbarously the struggle of the south Korean people for reunification.

Owing to the fascist suppressive policy of the U.S. imperialist occupationists, south Korea has now turned into a suffocating, dark land where patriotic and democratic personages are arrested and imprisoned, and all democratic rights including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association are completely trampled upon.

To put an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression is the precondition for restoring national sovereignty and achieving the democratization of society in south Korea and for realizing the reunification of the fatherland on an independent and democratic principle; it is the basic condition for removing the growing tension in Korea and achieving the reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea by force of arms have keyed up the tension in Korea and intensified war provocation manoeuvres from the first days of their occupation of south Korea to fulfil their unrealized aggressive ambition.

They are frenziedly stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea, reinforcing their armed forces of aggression, beefing up the south Korean puppet army, newly building and expanding military bases and intensifying military provocations against the northern half of our Republic behind the deceptive signboard of "army reduction." They are also bringing into south Korea the Japanese militarist forces which are blind with their aggressive aim against Korea. Owing to this, the dangerous situation that may lead to a war constantly prevails in Korea.

This clearly shows that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the principal cause for disturbance of peace and security in Korea, exacerbation of the tension in Korea and for obstruction to the peaceful reunification of our country.

Facts patently prove that only by driving the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and smashing their colonial rule can the south Korean people be freed from their present horrible misfortunes and sufferings and the reunification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, be achieved independently and peacefully on a democratic principle in conformity with the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people.

There is no pretext or reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to stay on in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chief culprit who has brought all the misfortunes and sufferings to the south Korean people and laid an obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea, must pull out of south Korea immediately and completely.

The Korean people will certainly force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and accomplish the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Kim Myong Suk

DPRK Team Beats Iraqi Team 3:0 in Elimination Football Match of Third Group of Asian Region for 20th Olympics

The second elimination football match between the teams of our country and Iraq in the third group of the Asian region for the 20th Olympics was held at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on November 28.

The game was supervised by Yoshiyuki Yamaguchi, referee, and Masadoshi Nakashima and Kazuo Yasuda, linesmen, all of them being international referees from Japan.

At 11:00 a.m. the game started with the kickoff of the Iraqi team.

The game came out a hot battle from the start, as expected.

The Iraqi team attempted to score by a frontal breakthrough, drawing half-backs in offensive and mounting surprise attacks while strengthening defence. But each time it failed, met with the strong, quick defence action of our players.

Our players who had lost a goal in the first match held in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, on November 12, skilfully played the game, combining all-out defence and all-out attack. Having drawn a lesson from their failure last time, they gave a good account of themselves with a burning determination to win the match and uphold the honour of the fatherland.

They made incessant onslaughts taking the initiative throughout the game and entered melee near the goalmouth of their opponents many times. They scored one point in the 20th minute, and another point in the 43rd minute, of the first half of the match and yet another point in the 13th minute of the second half. The game proceeded in a friendly atmosphere all along and ended 3:0 in favour of our team.

In the match our footballers fully exhibited their stamina and techniques as sportsmen of Chollima Korea, which they had cultivated in their day-to-day training under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, upholding his *Juche*-motivated sports idea.

Our team will compete with the winner of the elimination football game between Kuwait and Iran.

A match between the Korean and Iraqi soccer teams

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